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To the Medical Profession.

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PETER HENDERSON, Gardener, N. J.
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CINCINNATI MEDICAL RECORDER.

(PUBLISHED BI-WEEKLY.)

Veritas Divina Est.

Vol. LI. CINCINNATI, MARCH 1, 1883. No. 1.

A Card to the Profession.

WHEN we consolidated the *Physio-Medical Recorder* and the *Cincinnati Medical Gazette*, preference was given to the latter name, and the journal was called the *Medical Gazette and Recorder*. There are an *Obstetrical Gazette*, a *Daily Gazette*, and a *Weekly Gazette* published here, which often creates confusion at all the *Gazette* offices in mail matters. Many of our old friends are partial to the term *Recorder*. After due consideration we have concluded to adopt the title CINCINNATI MEDICAL RECORDER.

The RECORDER is the oldest medical journal published in America, with but a single exception. It has seen a full half century. During all the changes among men, and of fashions in medicine, it has never swerved in its course; but has always adhered to the unerring truths of Nature as the basis of all true Science, and to-day is more than ever in love with the grandeur and the beneficence of those truths. It adopts as its motto, *Veritas Divina est*—truth is divine. Whatever is true and good, come from whence it may, will be acceptable to it. Whatever is wrong and injurious it will oppose, totally independent of all men or cliques.

To meet the spirit of the times, the RECORDER will be issued twice a month, twenty-four numbers for the year. We invite articles for its pages, reports of cases, on remedies, on pharmacy, and whatever will be interesting to medical men. We also invite our profession to use it as a medium of communication with one another; and to aid its circulation.

President Garfield's Case.

THE assassination of President Garfield was a calamity that shocked the civilized world and elicited the sympathy of every honest heart. The astounding charges for professional services recently entered by the physicians and surgeons who waited on the President, have given another shock to the public mind, and started anew the query as to the usefulness of those services. For there is a deep public feeling that the professional management of the President's case was far from being skillful; and this feeling exists in spite of every attempt to cover over the matter and hush it up, and explain it away, and contort the facts into convenient shapes. Even the attempt to justify the treatment by assumption, does not satisfy the people. If similar management is to be pursued when less notable men get injured, and if the fees demanded for it are to be such as would ruin all but millionaires, people will naturally ask if an injured man would not better be without any professional attendance. He might possibly recover, if left to nature; and if he died, his widow might have something to live on after paying funeral expenses.

Professor Esmarch has recently made a criticism upon the management of the President. Esmarch is a German surgeon of the highest standing, an authority recognized throughout all Europe. He is competent to give an opinion in the case;

and the voluminous reports made by the doctors furnish ample data for a correct judgment. Prof. Esmarch says that if the attendants "had entirely omitted the search after the bullet, and immediately after the injury dressed the wound in a *real* anti-septic way, the President might perhaps be still alive." This appears to be the sentiment of the body of European surgeons.

The N. Y. *Medical Gazette* is troubled over this honest utterance of one so learned and capable in its own school. It says Esmarch is "presumptuous in the extreme," by which we see what an offence it is to have any common sense opinions on the detailed facts of current history. The noted German scholar should have given his judgment over to the keeping of the President's physicians, and had no thoughts except what it was convenient for them to have him think, and then all would have been well. For him to do otherwise was "presumptuous."

President Garfield's physicians never knew the course or site of that fatal bullet till after his death. A splinter of bone from the rib was allowed to obstruct the escape of pus for long days and nights, increasing his sufferings and promoting blood-poisoning. The pouch formed by the obstructed pus was next mistaken for the track of the bullet; and was worried with instruments and soused with poisons that would have made healing absolutely impossible. They overlooked the damage to the spinal column, and learnedly (*sic*) accounted for the symptoms by such an anatomy of the liver and its nerves as men never before heard of; and refused to permit other men to suggest the spine as being involved, although the symptoms from the first moment pointed there. Their bulletins denied blood-poisoning, until every babe in the land knew that septic conditions were killing the brave man. Injured spines, even with considerable destruction of bone, are commonly repaired by Nature among feeble patients, when the marrow is not damaged; and the President's spinal marrow was not injured, he was a powerful and a healthy man, and enjoyed the grandest nursing of a devoted wife and the faithful Dr. Boynton and Mrs. Dr. Edson. Bullets commonly are encysted by lymph in a few days, and may remain totally harmless for many years in almost any part of the body; so was the bullet in the President encysted, and the fatal hemorrhage was not due to its mechanical presence, but to the protracted blood-poisoning that the doctors so long denied. And yet, with these facts and these terrible blunders fresh in the minds of men, it is considered "presumptuous" in the German medical scholar to venture any opinion beyond that of the blundering doctors. So teaches the N. Y. *Medical Gazette*.

Soon after the death of the President, a number of prominent physicians and journals of the allopathic school offered strong condemnation of the treatment. They quickly stopped this and seemed to have accepted it all as correct. The medical heads of the U. S. Army and the U. S. Navy, with two notable professors, were too much for them. The criticisms must stop, and all the blunders of the treatment be accepted as the common stock of the profession. The spirit that dictated this course is set forth in the *Gazette*, which considers that Esmarch's giving his opinion was "a direct infringement of both the written and unwritten laws which govern the relations between members of the profession." And the editor thinks that Esmarch should have practiced the golden rule, and not have given way to the "temptation to publicly criticise a professional brother, especially if his action is fairly open to criticism."

This last clause is a clear concession that the course of Garfield's doctors is "fairly open to criticism"; but the "laws" of

the old school do not allow one to "criticise a professional brother," therefore, was it "presumptuous" in Esmarch to give his opinion. This simply means that our old school neighbors are bound to protect and uphold one another, right or wrong. They must cover up the wrong, and join together in declaring to the public that it is right, no matter who loses his life by it. We positively object to any such organized concealment of blunders in medical practice—blunders that brought the Nation into grief, and that may now be repeated to the destruction of many lives. Such protection of errors in medical and surgical science is a violence to honesty, fosters what is untrue, fastens upon the profession and the public dangerous methods, and destroys all possibility of advancement in knowledge. To screen one another in mistakes that are fatal, is a crime against society; and to join hands in crying down all who criticise those fatal blunders, merely adds to the offense. Our allopathic neighbors can not afford to carry the burden of "written and unwritten laws" that forbid honorable criticism of actions that are "fairly open to criticism." President Garfield might not have lived, under *any* treatment; but the course pursued with him we fully believe was a series of gross errors in science, and will stand as a dark blot upon the surgery of our neighbors, who now so vigorously defend it. W. H. C.

Physio-Medical Institute.

THE twenty second course of lectures in the PHYSIO-MEDICAL INSTITUTE closed on February 27, 1882. The commencement exercises were held in College Hall, Walnut Street, with suitable addresses, interspersed with music. The addresses were as follows: Medical Courtesies, by Prof. W. F, Tait; Our Position, by R. C. Hamilton, A. B., M. D.; Vital Force and Scientific Medication, by T. J. Lyle, A. B., M. D.; The Spirit of Progress, by W. Wesley Cook, M. D.; Medical Legislation, by Prof. Wm. H. Cook.

The President of the College, Mr. Geo. Fox, delivered the diplomas to the following

GRADUATES:

Andrew C. Baxter,	South Carolina.
Johnson R. Blair,	Illinois.
Lewis D. Brumm,	Ohio.
Wm. Wesley Cook,	Ohio.
Robert C. Hamilton,	Illinois.
Lee C. Laycock,	Ohio.
Thomas J. Lyle,	Ohio.
Albert J. Marks,	Ohio.
George A. Mershon,	Iowa.
Lindsey T. Russell,	Pennsylvania.
Wm. A. Tait,	Illinois.
Levi Warford,	Missouri.

The current session has been one of the best ever held in the INSTITUTE, with advanced grades of instruction and a great increase in anatomical and clinical facilities. The closing exercises will be held in Melodeon Hall, March 1, 1883. Addresses will be given by two members of the graduating class, Dr. C. W. Rarick and Dr. C. W. Smith. An address to the class will be delivered by the eloquent pastor of Wesley Chapel, Rev. T. J. Harris. We hope to see many of our friends from abroad on that occasion.

Puerperal Mania.

SYNOPSIS OF A LECTURE BY PROF. B. A. WRIGHT, M. D., IN THE PHYSIO-MEDICAL INSTITUTE, FEB. 5, 1883.

BUT very little has been written upon the subject of puerperal mania. In consulting four prominent authors upon insanity, I did not find a page devoted to this class of it; yet the puerperal state is one of the most common causes of the insanity of women. Not less than one-tenth

of the female patients received into the North-Western Insane Asylum for the term of seven years was caused by child-birth. There are predisposing causes in a majority of cases of this form of aberration, but no more so than in many other forms of insanity with which women are afflicted. Indeed, there are but few of either sex that become insane that do not have an organism favoring that result; but any agency that will prostrate the nerves of the organs of reproduction with a continued effect until parturition, may produce puerperal mania by causing a morbid chain from the uterus to the origin of the nerves, and by reflex action derange the whole cerebrum.

It is not uncommon for pregnant women to show symptoms of an unbalanced mind several weeks before confinement; but such symptoms do not always point to absolute insanity, but may be the effect of the constant fear that they may not pass through final labor successfully, and when the ordeal has been passed their minds assume their former healthy condition.

Puerperal mania may commence at the time of confinement, but more commonly takes place from three days to two weeks after the birth of the child, although it may not occur until the lapse of one, two, or three months. The maniacal symptoms are ushered in with restlessness, sleeplessness, incoherent mutterings, hallucinations, tearing clothing, and there is, occasionally, a case that is suicidal. The skin is usually cold and clammy, the pulse quick, small, and irritable, and generally very compressible. In the more advanced stages the maniacal symptoms will subside, and the patient lapse into melancholia, but will not remain so beyond a few hours at a time. Thus they will pass from mania to melancholia, and from melancholia to mania, but not with regularity, the maniacal period lasting much the longer.

The duration of this form of mental derangement does not depend so much on the severity of the attack and the height of the maniacal excitement, as upon the peculiarities of the organism. If the patient has a good constitution and quite an even mental development, and if the morbid condition is caused entirely by the use of instruments, ergot or narcotics, etc., though the mental excitement seems alarmingly high, yet a quick response will follow correct hygienic and medical treatment. On the other hand, if the organic make-up is poor or only medium, and the mental faculties are unbalanced, these predisposing causes will assist the immediate cause in carrying the patient quite free into the future, before the disease can be arrested and the mental balance be restored.

In my experience of seven years' superintendence in the Asylum, three months was the shortest period of time in which a patient fully recovered from puerperal mania, and one year and five months the longest time required. The average would not exceed seven months. During my superintendency there was not an acute case of child-bed mania received into the hospital that did not recover within the limits of time above stated, with a single exception. She was taken out of the Asylum, against the will of the officers, by an amorous husband, when nearly well. She was returned in a few weeks in as deranged a condition as when first admitted, seven or eight months before. She recovered in about a year after her return to the Asylum.

The mental treatment of puerperal mania will consist of words fitly spoken, which will be like "apples of gold in pictures of silver." This must be done by all that assist in managing such patients; and they must do it with an earnest, free-will that will carry with it impressions to the bewildered mind of the patient.

It may be thought by most persons that have not managed this form of disease,

that deranged brains are not susceptible of receiving impressions from the mind of another, wrought into pleasant words and "fitly spoken." But this is one of the greatest mistakes; for the susceptibility of the majority of patients afflicted with insanity to receive impressions, is greater than when in usual health, but the will-power is too weak to allow the impressions to be lasting. They will be all-powerful to control the conduct of the patient for a short time, and then pass away; hence, the great necessity of being persistent and of doing the good work over and over again, each passing week or month gaining a point most satisfactory in bringing the will-power back to the mental throne. Reverse this treatment, speak and act in a petulant manner to your patient, and no argument will be necessary to convince you that a combative impression has been made.

There are but few patients who will need physical restraint, providing the mental is carried to the extent it may and should be. Suicidal patients and those that are very destructive, will need watching very closely, and some simple restraint used. For this purpose I would recommend the sleeves.

The diagnosis as given above will point to the necessary medical treatment in a general way; but the special treatment must be adapted to suit the indications of each individual case, in the management of the insane as well as those that are not insane. Our long list of stimulating nervines are most potent agents in the treatment of puerperal mania. The compound syrup of mitchella, caulophyllum, scutellaria, lycopus virginicus, and all this class of stimulating nervines, are most admirably adapted to the successful treatment of this mania. There are periods in the progress of this condition when some of the more relaxant nervines will be indicated, such as cypripedium and cimicifuga. To correct hepatic torpor and costiveness, I would recommend the use of compound syrup of fraxinus, of the P.-M. Dispensatory, which I can not speak too highly of.

To act thoroughly upon the liver and gall-ducts, I would use leptandrin and apocynin. For continuous tonic I know of no better articles than phosphate of hydrastia and gentiana ochroleuca. Warm baths twice a week, or often enough to assist in overcoming the sluggish action of the skin, will be of great advantage.

In conclusion I will say, don't allow the husband to sleep in the same room that the patient does if in the same house, until the patient has fully recovered and is strong. A false step of that kind would be quite sure to bring on a relapse, and perhaps be the turning point in carrying the patient down to the irretrievable chronic form of puerperal mania—dementia.

Acute Eczema.

SYNOPSIS OF A CLINICAL LECTURE BY PROF. W. H. COOK, M. D.

THIS woman presents to the class a bright-looking and sturdy boy about five years old. You notice his hair is very light, his eyes are large and light blue, his flesh light-colored, his build is short and plump. He is a fair sample of the moderate scrofulous diathesis, quite common among city children in poor families. You notice large, red, rough, somewhat fissured patches of eruption on his cheeks, on a part of his forehead, upon one ear, and behind both ears. High up upon the right temple, and extending back over part of the parietal bone is a similar condition, looking rather scaly from a thick exudation that has dried down upon it. Behind the ears you notice this exudation in its moist condition in some places, a little further on it has dried into grayish-yellow crusts, and

the remote edges are red and angry-looking. Examining the temples and sides of the head, you notice a puffed appearance; on pressing upon these parts you find a soft, squshy feeling beneath. Upon both arms in front, extending quite above and below the bend of the elbow, you see a red, rough, fissured condition similar to the places on the cheeks.

Now we will get a history of this extensive and unsightly eruption, by questioning the mother. She says it began more than a year ago, upon the temple and back of the ears, and has gradually spread. There are large places in the flexure of each knee. It is terribly itchy, and he sometimes almost tears himself to pieces scratching,—crying and throwing himself on the floor in his misery. Such spells may last an hour or more before he gets easy. They may come on once or twice in the day; but at night they get terrible, and wake him up out of his sleep, and he is in perfect agony for a long time. His spells at night always make him feverish, and he drinks a great deal. Some nights when he is crying, and scratching his head, a thin, watery-looking matter comes out in great drops and makes the skin and hair sticky; and when this dries down in the morning it makes these nasty-looking scales. Sometimes it bleeds when he scratches. A couple of times since it began, it has seemed as if about to go away, and the fever has left him, and he has not had much scratching; and then all of a sudden it has come again and seemed to be worse than ever.

"And now, my good woman, tell the class about your boy's appetite, and what kind of food he eats most." "Oh, there's nothing wrong about his appetite. He eats hearty every meal, and would eat half the time between meals if I would let him. He will eat anything you give him, but just cries for meat every time he comes to the table. He don't want anything but meat, if I would let him have it; and never seems happier than when he has a chunck of fat pork to suck on."

Here, gentlemen, you have a characteristic account of that most troublesome and common of eruptions,—eczema. That appetite is peculiar, and the more so among children of this moderately scrofulous tendency. The surface presents the malady in its several stages of imflammation, serous infiltration under the skin, consequent swelling and intense itching, the discharge of this acrid serum upon the surface with yet more terrible itching, its drying there into grayish-yellow scales, which, in time, peel off and leave the skin angry-looking and fissured. For a time there is a lull in its history; and then it breaks out in another acute attack, repeating this history for months and years. There are varieties of eczema, its forms being protean, and adult life being subject to some of its most troublesome species; but the boy before you presents those aspects of it which are oftenest met in children.

It is a stubborn malady, and recalls a rather rough expression attributed to the famous John Hunter, to the effect that skin diseases may be divided into three classes: One class can be cured by mercury, another class by sulphur, and the third class old Clooty himself can not cure. Many a practitioner getting hold of a settled case of eczema will conclude, after trying his hand on it for a year, that it unquestionably belongs to the third class. And yet the malady is entirely tractable if properly managed, remembering that each variety has to be met in a way of its own, and that individual cases demand variations in treatment. I will speak of the particular case before us.

In the first place, the diet must be regulated strictly, very strictly. There must be no sucking of fat pork, no eating between meals, no gravies or other rich food. A plain, regular and moderate diet is im-

perative; largely fruits and vegetables, and with a limited quantity of lean, fresh meats. In the next place, there must be no soap used on this boy's skin; not that he must go unwashed, but soaps will prove harsh, drying and irritating. Let borax be put in water, a teaspoonful to a quart, and this used lukewarm for all cleansing purposes. In the third place, let no ointment of a fatty character be used on the eruption. Oil and eczema always get upon the rampage when they come together; and any preparation on lard, tallow or other fatty substance will do more harm than it can possibly do good. In the present case, I would advise the application of the simple glycerate of starch with powdered hamamelis four times a day, first washing the parts with the borax water.

Upon examining the glands of the neck, you will notice that they are enlarged. This is quite common in this form of eczema among children, and probably other lymphatic glands are also enlarged. The mother says the glands in the groins are often swollen. His bowels are reported quite regular. Now set the lymphatic system to work by a fair dose of compound syrup of rumex three times a day, an hour after meals. Such local and constitutional treatment should be persevered in for several months, and it will take half a year or more to get rid of this trouble in such a case.

The case, as here reported by a student, came before the class of the Physio-Medical Institute in December, 1881. A few changes were made in the treatment to meet changing conditions at times. It took three months to get complete control of the recurring infiltrations; and by August, 1882, the child was entirely free from any eruption, and presented a remarkably smooth and soft skin.

♂—In Dallas, Texas, a family of nine persons were made sick by eating pork supposed to be trichinous. Three of them died.

Medical Courtesies.

AN ADDRESS BY PROF. W. F. TAIT, M. D.

A consideration of this subject touches the relations of different systems of medical practice to one another and the interdependence of individual physicians. It seeks to show that, inasmuch as all men everywhere are in a remarkable degree dependent on one another in order to the attainment of their greatest good, so, in an exalted degree, are the different branches of the common medical tree in need of mutual assistance, one from the other, that in the rightful exercise of these mutualities, the common stock of medical knowledge is increased according to its actual necessities, an ample reserve fund of the same laid by for emergencies, and the afflicted made to understand that their welfare is suitably provided for.

If one system has labored long and successfully in the field of anatomy and the facts of physiology, studied well the intricate changes seen in the conditions of pathology, and given to the profession a fund of information both wonderful and useful, it is a memorial to that system's credit of which it may justly be proud. Another, treasuring the hints of therapeutics derived from the operations of natural laws upon the tissues and functions of the human body, has constructed upon these a system of tests that infallibly guide to exact methods of administering remedies suitable to the conditions of existing diseases, has enriched materia-medica with a large catalogue of sanative remedies, and has abundantly shown that these are efficient for all the purposes of medication.

Another has done good work in the field of pharmacy. A fourth in the matter of the uses of water and the value of hygiene, a fifth in electricity, and so on through all the avenues pursued by medical men in their investigations of the facts scattered around them.

These are parts of the courtesies that, by publishing in text books, we present to one another for mutual edification. These constitute no unimportant part of that common stock from which we draw in attempting to alleviate and cure human suffering. This being true, which of us all shall undervalue our fellows? Which of us can

truthfully say that we would have been as far on our pathway of affording relief to suffering humanity had we pursued our separate investigations without the aid of one another?

In such investigations we do well to remember that the Great Architect of our bodies gave no single set of medical men sole charge of the pathway leading to a full knowledge of the operations of natural laws upon this human framework, but that all who are willing to spend the time and use their powers of observation and thought may share the rewards of such labor. That "the field is the world' of medicine in which every man and woman has a life interest, and there are no "first mortgage bonds" by which any party may claim exclusive control by virtue of prior occupancy. That a fair, fundamental and courteous rule of action among one another is to permit each system all the latitude that it wants in its chosen line of work, and judge only of the value of that by the effects it produces upon the living human body, whether in health or disease.

We owe to one another a courteous recognition of the great fact that this profession does not exist for any *privileged* coterie, but that the whole human family, with the constant liability of its individual members to disease and accident, is the most interested of all parties to our investigations and the conclusions we may draw from them. In the light of this fact should all our labors be expended. In order to the greatest good of the multitude of our race, we need the united effort of *all* medical systems. Remembering that the past medical researches have abundantly shown us that much yet remains for us to investigate in the future, we should desire mutual co-operation. In fact, we can profitably forget that we compete with one another in all things except the rivalry of an unfolding of the truths of medicine.

And now, what of the interdependence of individuals in this profession? What courtesies do they owe each other without reference to the lines that divide them into schools? First of all, to remember that they are men. Then, that they labor for a common purpose, and that the field of labor is too large and life too short to waste in useless strivings about who will get the most honor.

To be manly is to pay the highest tribute to our individual place and work in this world. To regard ourselves with respect is to follow such a course of conduct as will leave us no time to undervalue our fellow workers. If we improve each passing hour in assisting to build up the common stock of medical facts, whatever our neighbors add to that will only help *us* in our investigations, and we shall do them the courtesy to acknowledge their right to work with us. This is to conduct ourselves as men. This gives dignity, adds strength, and unfolds these higher courtesies that adorn and beautify the relations that medical men should desire to bear one to the other.

Whatever our individual practices are, we labor for a common purpose. One may walk in different paths and employ different guides from another, but each is seeking for the best and surest way to alleviate and cure human ailments. The mantle that enfolds us all is steeped in the wails and groans of our diseased fellow-mortals. These challenge our professional attainments to do battle for the integrity of ailing human bodies, so that, whatever divergences we make in modes of action on the field, our goal is relief to suffering and saving of life.

In such arduous labors must our lives be spent. Many times our thoughts must not be spoken; but instead, when we would gladly share the burden of our knowledge with some one, it is death to suffer if the truth be told, and then it is only to some intelligent medical friend that the words burning to pass our lips dare be spoken. Again, our burden of carrying the life of a fellow-mortal in a single pair of hands is too great a load, when, if our personal relations are cordial, we can have assistance that is very needful.

But still further, each medical man can be of the utmost importance to each one of his professional friends in the matter of advancing his individual fortunes. A physician standing alone and unfriended is less able to work up a practice than one who is surrounded with friends to speak kind words for him and to offer suggestions to him. As no one doctor can know all that medicine is and can accomplish, so no one of them can know and do all that is best suited to work up a good business in the shortest space of time.

But again, we have no time to indulge in useless rivalries. Life is too short, and the demands this profession makes on that time are too numerous to admit of the carrying on of such rivalries. We live in an age of progress in medicine as well as in other professions. Too much time *must* be given to investigations in pathology, diagnosis, prognosis and the proper prescribing for conditions of diseases to allow opportunity for wrangling over less important matters. These subjects are fundamental and open the road to further usefulness. It can be truthfully said that we are only on the threshold of this vast field of research; that, though long strides have already been taken in perfecting these, they are only antecedent steps entering into the vast storehouse of facts now closely at hand, that is to make us understand them perfectly.

In view of this, then, if my neighbor must seek for the removal of diseased conditions on the basis of supercession, is it not my duty to pursue my course of aiding nature's effort, in her own manner, of ridding her domain of these conditions by such sanative remedies as afford direct natural support, and in doing so with unflagging care and habitual discrimination as to changes of diseased conditions, demonstrate to him the accuracy with which results can be predicted by such practices?

It is confidently felt that such a line of professional conduct elevates the tone in our ranks, that it is eminently courteous to ourselves and our medical neighbors, without reference to the lines that separate us into parties, and that the great interests of humanity, so far as these are committed to medical men, are thus best conserved. On these reflections is invoked the thoughtful consideration of all parties interested in this limitless subject.

—Dr. Koch startled the profession by a report stating the cause of consumption to be the minute insect called by him Bacillus tuberculosis, discovered under the microscope. Experiments were at once made to find what would kill the bug, and thereby cure consumption. Now all this beautiful theory is upset by Dr. Formad, Philadelphia, who shows that the supposed bacillus is nothing but minute streaks of fatty matter in the sputum!

A Case of Universal Melanosis.

Allow me to describe one of the most remarkable cases of *Melanosis* on record.

Mr. S. H. Robinson, of Greenville, O., who was born of white parents, died at the residence of his mother, Tuesday morning, September 17, 1882, after a few days' confinement.

In November, 1881, the sight of his left eye became impaired, and about the 1st of March, 1882, his right eye became entirely blind. On the 11th of April, 1882, he noticed a gradual change in color to an ashen hue. On examination, Drs. Falls, Young and Conner, of Cincinnati, pronounced the disease to be Melanosis, and one of the most remarkable cases on record. From that time he gradually grew darker, until he was as dark on the hands and face as a native African. Sunday, September 18th, he began sinking rapidly with some convulsions, becoming unconscious, and died in that state. He had given his body to Dr. Falls for the benefit of science.

On September 20th, Dr. W. H. Falls and Prof. Langdon arrived, and at 3:30 P. M., twenty-nine hours after death, began the autopsy in the presence of forty doctors, of whom I was one. The body measured five feet five and a half inches in length, the surface was of a grayish ash color at the feet and gradually growing darker to his face, which was blackest, the hands and face being about the same color. The entire body was studded with nodules, ranging from the size of a pea to that of a hazel nut; the larger ones near his waist were flattened, and the greatest number from the lower third of the thigh to the umbilicus. The right eyelid presented two of these nodules, one the size of an ordinary pea and the other one-fifth as large. The left eyelid presented two nodules as large as a pin-head, and one the size of a pea at the inner canthus. The irises presented a yellowish-gray color. The axillary glands were distinctly enlarged, the left containing a nodule the size of a walnut.

Overlying the sternum were cicatrices, slightly puckered, half an inch in length, which were more deeply pigmented than the surrounding surface. On the middle of the right arm was a cicatrix one and a

quarter inches long, the site of a nodule that was removed by Dr. Falls in January, 1882. At the inner border of the left scapula, beginning an inch and a half above the angle, was an irregular, puckered cicatrix one and a half inches long, the site of a removed nævus. The penis contained four nodules, two on dorsum and one on each latus, also a few small ones on the prepuce. The scrotum showed about a dozen nodules near the size of a pea. The testicles were also filled with nodules about the size of shot, but varying somewhat in size. The finger and toenails were a dark bluish-gray color, and the palms of the hands and soles of the feet an ashy brown. Scattered throughout the tissues of the body were nodules the size of a pea to that of a pin head. These nodules, like all the rest, were firm, preserving their shape under considerable pressure, and presenting the appearance of clotted and dried blood.

The greater omentum was of a dark brown color, especially along the line of the blood vessels, and studded throughout with minute dark brown nodules. The peritoneal cavity contained about one ounce of reddish brown fluid. The heart was decidedly flabby, presenting the appearance of what is called the brown atrophy. The right auricle was filled with a soft, yellowish fibrinous clot, and a similar clot was found in the right ventricle. The heart muscle and endocardium were a yellowish-brown color. The lining of the inner coats of the great vessels was yellowish-brown, darkest in the lining of the pulmonary arteries. The left lobe of lung was firmly adhered to the thoracic wall. It was firmer than normal, friable and crepitant. The right lung was free, and otherwise normal, except a slight hypostatic congestion. It contained a calcareous nodule half the size of a pea. The bronchial glands mere slightly enlarged, being infiltrated throughout with blackish deposits similar to the subcutaneous nodules.

The spleen weighed three and one half pounds. It seemed a mass of nodules, varying from the size of a hickory nut to that of a hen egg, the nodular appearance being especially marked at the inferior borders and internal surface. The external surface showed a dozen flattened and slightly projecting circular nodules, varying in size from a silver quarter to that of a dollar. It was found to be firmer than normal, of a dark brown, almost tarry color, apparently entirely composed of nodules the size of walnuts and hickory nuts. The consistency very friable. Its greatest length was ten and one half inches; width six inches; thickness three and one half inches.

The liver weighed nine pounds. It was of a dark-brown and almost tar color. It was remarkably nodular throughout both surfaces, irregular in size, from that of a pea to a walnut. They were flattened, seemingly pressed by the walls of the abdomen. The substance, similar in color to that of the spleen, was composed entirely of nodules. The gall bladder was moderately distended with a dark tarry liquid of the consistency of thin syrup.

The kidneys were about normal in size, consistency diminished, flabby, capsule somewhat adherent. The organ was of a dark chocolate, the pyramids being plainly mapped out by their bluish-black color, the papillæ themselves being of a tarry black. The substance throughout was finely mottled with blackish points and streaks, the latter extending from the circumference of the organ to the base of the pyramids. The stomach contained grumous fluid of the consistency of thin syrup, but not so ropy as the bile. The mucus membrane had a dark yellowish-gray color, mottled near the cardiac extremely with black lines. The mesenteric glands were enlarged to the size of a hazel nut, some the size of a pea, and glistening black. The mucus membrane was a darkish gray-brown color throughout. The vermiform appendix was enlarged, the distal extremity, being filled with a dark, jelly-like substance, was a half inch in diameter. The large intestines contained a small amount of bluish-gray fæces.

The tissues of the scalp were studded on various points with glistening nodules, varying in size from a pin-head to that of a pea, especially numerous between the scalp proper and periosteum; and even in the bone there were pigmentary spots, seemingly penetrating the entire skull about an inch in diameter. On the dura mater, corresponding to these spots, were clusters of nodules varying in size, but near that of a pin-head. These were situated near the

ramification of the middle and posterior meningial arteries, most numerous on right side. There were a few nodules on the inner surface also. The surface of both hemispheres was studded with numerous black nodules varying in size from a millet seed to that of a walnut. Situated in the pia mater and in the convolutions of the brain, were a half dozen nodules or growths from the size of a pea to that of a hazel nut. These almost fell out of their position of their own weight. The right lobe of the cerebellum contained a nodule which fell out of its bed, leaving a cavity as large as a pigeon's egg. Two other large ones were in the cerebellum. The whole appearance was that of congested cappilaries, and varicose veins, with the blood dried in them.

C. W. RARICK.

GREENVILLE, O.

Case of Cystic Congestion.

BY W. M. FLETCHER, M. D.

I WAS called, August 8th, to see Benjamin Lusk, aged 72, bilious temperament; had been suffering for two years with what was pronounced Bright's disease of the kidneys, and it was told him, just before I was called, that his left kidney was entirely gone, and that the right one was all gone except the inferior portion.

Upon examination I found there was no soreness in the region of the kidneys, nor had there been since he had been afflicted. He was emaciated to a mere skeleton; mind very weak; pulse 120 and small; skin of a greenish color, cold and dry: urinated, according to his own statement, as often as 180 times in 24 hours, passing from half a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful at a time. The urine resembled pus, or had a sediment after standing a few minutes which resembled pus. By taking an ounce of the urine, one half would be this thick whitish-colored muco purulent sediment, and would not mix by shaking. In attempts to urinate he would suffer the most excruciating pain in the region of the bladder, and after urine had started, it seemed it was scalding the urethra its whole length. Bowels constipated, and frequently passed blood. Tongue coated with heavy, dirty-yellowish fur, and very large, so much so he could scarcely articulate. Whites of eyes were as yellow as from jaundice.

My diagnosis was an inactive condition of the glandular system, especially of the liver, with a serious derangement of the bladder in the form of congestion.

Told him I did not think I could help him; but the friends insisted that I should try, so at their earnest request I prescribed the following:

℞	Quinia Sul.	gr. iii.
	Capsicum	gr. iss.
	Hydras. Phos.	gr. i.

Sig. One of these powders every three hours.

℞	Fl. Extr. Araliæ Hisp.	ʒ i.
	Fl. Extr. Capsellæ Bursæ Pastoris	ʒ i.
	Potassa citratis	ʒ i.
	Sir. Zingib.	ad ʒ viii.

Sig. Teaspoonful every three hours alternated with preceding.

℞	Apocynin	gr. ii.
	Podophyllin	gr. ⅛.
	Capsicum	gr. i.

Sig. One every twelve hours.

After the first day he began improving; and after the first week, commenced passing calcareous deposits, which, judging from their appearance, must have been adhered to the mucous membrane of the bladder. They came away in lumps from the size of a grain of corn to that of a hazelnut. Continued same treatment in smaller quantities for four months, when he considered himself as well as ever.

St. Johns.

Longevity of Occupations.

The *Scientific American* states that the longest-lived men are merchants, and then in the order named: Weavers, shoemakers, carpenters, blacksmiths, laborers, miners, tailors, bakers, butchers, liquor dealers. The mortality among liquor dealers is so great that in good companies they are admitted with great caution and on short policies. The callings of brewer, it is added, typesetter, tinsmith, lithographer and stonecutter are all unfavorable to longevity. These deductions are made from data found in the office of the Registrar-General of Great Britain.

Good Report from a Young Doctor.

Prof. W. H. Cook:

DEAR DOCTOR:—In three years' practice I have had forty cases of pneumonia, of which three died. These three came into my hands after other physicians had attended them for several days. I lost no case that I attended from the start. Have attended twenty obstetrical cases without trouble in any instance. Have been the county physician for two years, and have had in this capacity a fine opportunity to try the power of sanative medication, and in every instance with the largest satisfaction. In nervous diseases, where opiates and other narcotics had been proving ineffectual, our agencies proved effective and reliable.

One case of decided Bright's disease came under my care, a woman aged 24, who improved till she got able to go around, when she left the infirmary and I lost track of her. Ophthalmia, all the way from simple inflamed eyes to granulated gonorrheal cases, have come under my care, and recovered. Have had five cases of epilepsy; and filled out the list of my experience with cases of scrofula, piles, paralysis, chronic diarrhea, rheumatism, hysterics and insanity.

The worst case that fell into my hands in the infirmary was disease of the bone following erysipelas. It involved both bones at the knee, and he had lain in one position over six months when they brought him in. There seemed very little hope of his living; but I put him on a thorough course of treatment, including some vigorous emetics, by which I brought up the appetite and general strength. The limb would not improve, and again threatened his life; so I amputated it at the middle third of the femur, December 27, 1882, and at this date he is getting along finely. The femoral artery presented two branches.

At the November election I was elected coroner of the county by a majority of one hundred.

Yours respectfully,

H. V. LEWIS.

BRIDGEPORT, ILL.

—The sinews of the kangaroo are now employed for ligatures and sutures, and are said to be especially reliable.

Cowardice and Weakness of the Illinois State Board of Health.

After all the loud trumpetings of the State Board of Health of Illinois in the interest of higher medical education, Dr. Rauch and his Board of Health, have made an absolute and unconditional surrender to *Columbus Medical College!*—"an Institution owned by Dr. Hamilton"—"run by Dr. Hamilton"—and one that has been denounced by the entire medical press as unworthy of respect! Verily, such is the fact.

In October, during the meeting of the American Public Health Association at Indianapolis, Ind., Dr. Rauch requested to be furnished with a formal communication reciting the action of the West Virginia State Board of Health concerning Columbus Medical College, with the understanding that it was for the purpose of giving this Board an opportunity of seconding such action. Meanwhile, Governor Cullom was elected to the United States Senate, and John Marshal Hamilton, the nephew of Dr. J. W. Hamilton, of Columbus Medical College, ascended to the office of Governorship of Illinois. The State Board of Health of Illinois has, by default, actually taken the position that the Columbus Medical College is an Institution in good and regular standing; that the graduation of Dent of West Virginia on a *three weeks'* lecture course was "simply an irregularity," and should not prevent the recognition of other diplomas from that school.

And thus the assumptions and promises in regard to a higher medical education on the part of the Illinois State Board of Health prove to be mere gasconade and a farce.

Was it the power and influence of *Governor Hamilton* (Dr. J. W. Hamilton's nephew) that so changed the views of the State Board of Health of Illinois? In the printed proceedings of the meeting of this Illinois Board, January 11th and 12th, it is stated that Dr. Reeves reported, etc., that this Board had refused to recognize a diploma from the *Baltimore Medical College*, but not one word appears of the official paper that was sent to the Illinois State Board of Health concerning Columbus

Medical College. How shameful the omission! The State Board of Health of West Virginia may thank God that it is not dependent upon the Illinois Board for moral support. The West Virginia Board is composed of *physicians belonging to the true school in medicine*—it is not a mongrel organization which, on the first trial, shows little more than bad faith and duplicity.

It is the Illinois State Board of Health which announced, in its last annual report, that it would no longer recognize the graduates of any medical college which did not require a three years' course and a preliminary examination. The medical colleges which were quaking over such a notice may well laugh to scorn such gasconade by a Board which regards the graduation of a student on a three weeks' second course as "a mere irregularity." The power of that Board is gone. The press writes over its portals the fatal word Ichabod. The glory of this house has departed.—*Gaillard's Medical Journal.*

Mistake by Druggist—Damages.

An action was brought against a druggist to recover $10,000 damages for causing the death of a pregnant wife and the child that was born. These deaths, it was alleged, were caused by a dose of sulphate of zinc, a deadly poison, given by the druggist in mistake for Epsom salts. A judgment was recovered for $1,000, and the defendant appealed the case—Walton *vs.* Booth—to the Supreme Court of Louisiana, which affirmed the judgment. The Chief Justice (Bermudez), in the opinion, said: "Though the death of the mother and child resulted from erysipelas, and not from the poison, from taking that the mother endured continued and great pain and suffering, for which she would have been entitled to recover. The defendant was greatly negligent. Druggists in the discharge of their functions should be required not only to be skillful, but also exceedingly cautious and prudent, in view of the terrific consequences which may attend, as they have not infrequently in the past, the least inattention on their part. All persons who deal with deadly poisons are held to a strict responsibility for their use, and a druggist is undoubtedly held to a special degree of responsibility for the erroneous use of poisons, corresponding with his superior knowledge of their dispensation."—*Medical and Surgical Reporter.*

NOTES AND MISCELLANY.

SALICINE FOR AFTER-PAINS.

Dr. Ringer speaks in warm terms of the use of salicine as a remedy for after-pains. He uses it in doses of fifteen grains dissolved in warm water, repeated every two or three hours.

HAMAMELIS VIRGINICA.

Dr. W. Symes, in the *London Lancet*, "speaks most highly of hazeline, the active principle of witch hazel. Has prescribed hazeline as an injection, twice daily, in several cases of hemorrhoids with most satisfactory results, relieving cases that had resisted all other treatment. It does not cause pain; on the contrary, relieves all unpleasant symptoms. As a local application he has never known it to fail, and considers it invaluable as such in the treatment of indolent and varicose ulcers, etc. Has injected it in a case of old gleet, and was agreeably surprised to find that, after a few injections, his patient was cured. Also had the opportunity of using it in the early stage of gonorrhea, and with good result." Our neighbors only heard of witch hazel some two years ago. Any Physio-Medicalist could have taught them its value seventy-five years ago.

BLISTERING IN MENINGITIS.

M. Vovard, of Bordeaux, France, at a meeting of a "Society for the Advancement of Sciences," introduced his method of treating meningitis. It consists, first, of giving iodide of potassium internally. Then the child's head is shaved and the scalp covered with croton oil, the process being repeated till pustules appear, when an irritating ointment is to be used to keep up the suppuration. An oiled silk bonnet is to be used to keep the bedding from getting damaged by the pus. He insists on the necessity of getting prolonged and abundant suppuration. We pronounce this treatment a piece of cold-blooded barbarism, and a disgrace to the humanity of this century. While European societies and journals spread abroad such horrors as "advances" in medical science, and American

journals copy them, the day is far off when laws for the suppression of dangerous quackery can amount to much.

MISTAKES IN SMALL-POX.

The *Medical Record* says that Dr. M. M. Walker, Germantown, Pa., mistook a case of measles for small-pox and sent the lady to the pest-house, where she had the varioloid after getting through with the measles. She has sued the doctor for damages. Five similar mistakes are said to have been made in Baltimore, where small-pox has been epidemic. In Cincinnati, last winter, a case of erysipelas was sent to the city hospital, there pronounced small-pox and sent to the pest-house. At a village near this city, a child died of small-pox, which the doctor called chicken-pox; and the error was first discovered by a farmer at the funeral, where about sixty persons contracted the disease. This last mistake in diagnosis was very common through the country a year ago, and in many sections contributed much to the spread of small-pox. In one instance it was made by a gentleman of much more than average prominence, who thereby learned the possibility of *great* men making *serious* mistakes. We believe such errors in the diagnosis of small-pox are really inexcusable.

REMOVAL OF TAPEWORM.

Dr. Squibb, in his *Ephemeris*, places decided reliance on pumpkin seeds for the removal of tapeworm. The "head" of the worm, which is fixed at different sites, and usually in a nidus of firm jelly-like substance, must be effectually dislodged ere a cure is made. He directs a light noon dinner; no more food that day, but a free use of water; at bed-time a large dose of some saline cathartic, preferring Seidlitz powder. The next morning allow no food, but repeat the cathartic; and after this has operated, give the medicine. This is made by bruising four ounces of pumpkin seeds to a paste in a mortar—half an ounce at a time, adding a few drops of water at a time. The husks on the seeds should not be removed. Triturate the whole of the paste with water enough to form a pint of emulsion, flavor it, and ice it, if desired. Give in three doses at two hours apart; keep the patient quietly in bed, and correct any tendency to vomit by small pieces of ice. Vomiting prevents the remedy from getting low enough to dislodge the worm. If there is no movement of the bowels in an hour after the last dose, give a small dose of castor oil. If the "head" is not found in the discharges, the treatment will have to be repeated in three or four months.

EXTRACTING TEETH IN PREGNANCY.

Mr. Servill believes that the common objection to extracting the teeth of a lady during pregnancy is not well founded. His own practice is, in the early stage of gestation, to administer the nitrous oxide gas and extract the tooth. Even if pregnancy be advanced, the slight shock of extraction, he believes, will do less damage than the continued suffering. At the dental meeting, England, where he advanced this opinion, several others spoke to the same effect.

PHARMACEUTICAL FRAUDS.

The *Medical News*, Philadelphia, has been investigating quinine pills, noticing that seven different establishments there sold two-grain pills all the way from $1.70 to $2.75 per hundred. It claims to have found that the high priced article contained but 1.61 grains of quinine to each two-grain pill; while the lowest priced gave 1.78 grains to each. If this analysis is correct, it would make a bad showing for Philadelphia manufacturers. But we think there must be some error, for the houses implicated are usually so honorable in their dealings that we shall not condemn them in haste.

MEASLES EPIDEMIC IN ICELAND.

An Icelander returning to his home from Copenhagen, May 2, 1882, in the first stage of measles, showed the eruption on the night of May 3d. He was not isolated, his wife and children took it from him, and from them it spread through the town and thence over the whole island. Children and adults suffered, few escaped. In Reykjavik there were 1,200 cases in a population of 2,700, and 150 died. In one district of over 6,000 inhabitants, only three persons escaped an attack. It was a heavy price to pay for neglecting to

isolate the first case, and neglecting good sanitary regulations afterward.

MAMMARY MENSTRUATION.

A case is reported in the *Lancet* by Mr. Stear, where a married woman aged fifty, who had borne no children, had a flow of blood through the nipples for three or four days every month. Severe pains in the breasts were present during this flow. She had also menstruated normally from her thirteenth to her forty-eighth year.

AN AID IN PERCUSSION.

Dr. E. C. Huse tells the Chicago *Medical Journal* of an expedient he has used to aid him in percussion. "If a couple of feet of small rubber tubing be attached to an ordinary finger stall, and its top sewed to an elastic band, be pushed into the ear, the stalled finger will convey sounds in percussion, where nicety is required, far better than in the ordinary way.

NEWS AND BREVITIES.

—"Who shall decide when doctors disagree?" The *Judge* says it doesn't know who should do it, but it is generally done by the Coroner.

—Sir Thomas Watson is dead, at the advanced age of 92. He was author of that erudite and classical work, "Watson's Lectures on the Practice of Physic."

—The French Government has given M. Pasteur $10,000 to enable him to conduct researches into the causes and nature of contagious diseases among animals. Twice before have similar sums been given to him for this purpose.

—Dr. E. Wilson, whose work on Anatomy was the text-book of old physicians, built a wing to the Margate, England, Sea Bathing Infirmary, at a cost of $750,000. It contains four rooms of sixteen beds each, and a large swimming bath.

—We recently enjoyed a call from Dr. J. R. Whittemore, class of 1846. He has for many years been a leading manager in the drug store of R. Macready & Co., and now seeks a more active life as a partner in the Parcel Express Co., 172 Elm Street.

—S. T. Dromgold, M. D. (1870), was married to Miss Mary A. Becker on Dec. 19, 1882. The Doctor is doing a fine business at Elmore.

—The louder the quack the longer the bill, says the New York *Medical Record*. Good point, that. Is it a shot at muscovy ducks, or at President Garfield's doctors?

—A. F. Elliot, M. D. (1866), has been President of the Academy of Natural Sciences at Minneapolis; and has recently been complimented by a unanimous re-election to the chair with several, warmly expressed encomiums.

—Cooper Medical College, San Francisco, named after the late Dr. E. S. Cooper, has recently received from Dr. L. C. Lane, a lot valued at $15,000, and a new building erected thereon by Dr. Lane at a cost of $85,000.

—C. M. McGill, M. D. (1877), who has been doing a large practice at Nelsonville, O., called on us upon his way to Kansas, where he goes to seek a new home. He has there been very low with typhus, but is convalescing at the home of Dr. Brill.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

THE second volume of the *International Surgery* has been on our table for some time, and we have had ample opportunity to analyze its pages. It is a masterly work, prepared by gentlemen thoroughly competent for the undertaking, and fully sustains the high promise foreshadowed by the first volume. It is well understood that we differ from certain parts of the medication; but that fact by no means lessens our appreciation of the wide range of information offered in this volume. We especially note the following among its many chapters: Contusions and Abrasions, by Prof. H. McGuire; Wounds, by T. Bryant, England; Lister's Anti-Septic Method, by W. W. Cheyne, England; Gunshot and Saber Wounds, by Surgeon J. H. Bill; Venereal Diseases, by Drs. R. W. Taylor, F. R. Sturgis, H. R. Wharton; Gangrene, Abscesses, Ulcers, Effects of Heat and Cold, Poisoned Wounds, etc., by other American and English surgeons. Each chapter is a compact monograph, presenting the latest facts

and methods; and various illustrations and chromo-lithographs aid the text. It is truly a superb work. Messrs. Wm. Wood & Co., Lafayette Place, New York, issue it by subscription; the series to embrace six super-royal volumes.

A letter from W. B. Kilner informs us that he is preparing a new edition of his *Modern Pharmacy and Druggists' Formulary.*

The *Medical Record*, published weekly by Wm. Wood & Co., New York, has enlarged its pages and increased their number. It is a fine journal. $5.00 a year.

The New York *Medical Journal*, long a favorite with us, has yielded to the times and becomes a weekly. Quarto in form; $5.00 a year. Published by D. Appleton & Co.

The volumes of Wood's Standard Medical Library for November and December, 1882, consist of Dr. C. M. Tidy on *Legal Medicine.* This is one of the clearest, most careful, and most thoroughly useful works on medical jurisprudence ever offered to the profession, and the publishers have done a good thing by entering it in their Library.

The *American Agriculturist* is certainly a model magazine for farmers, horticulturists, dairymen, florists, and their families. It is among the most welcome and best read of our exchanges. Among its premiums a microscope is offered, which is also sold to subscribers for $10. We have tried it, and found it a good instrument. See advertisement elsewhere.

Prof. J. C. Dalton's *Physiology* reached its seventh edition last season, and is issued in fine style by H. C. Lea's Son & Co. It is brought down to the latest researches, especially in the nervous system. Dalton writes on Physiology from the vital standpoint, rather than the chemico-speculative; and our appreciation of his work is shown by its adoption as the text-book in the PHYSIO-MEDICAL INSTITUTE. Leather, $6.00.

A fifth and thoroughly revised edition of Prof. J. L. Smith's treatise on the *Diseases of Infancy and Childhood*, has been issued. This work is eminently clear and practical, and has become as "Household Words" to the profession. We overlooked calling attention to it earlier; but our friends will thank us all the same for doing it now, when they come to consult its pages. Philadelphia, H. C. Lea's Son & Co.; Cincinnati, R. Clarke & Co. Cloth, $4.50; leather, $5.50; half Russia, $6.00.

TRADE NOTES.

H. M. Merrell, for a number of years the senior partner in the house of Merrell, Thorpe & Lloyd, has retired from that firm and entered into business with his son, Frank M. Merrell, at 134 West Sixth Street. He is there prepared to do business on well-known and correct business principles, and to supply his old friends and his new friends with anything they may want. The advertisement of the new firm will be found in this RECORDER

F. Egner & Co., succeed the well-known firm of H. H. Hill & Co., Fifth and Race Streets, Cincinnati. Mr. Egner has a large experience in the drug business, and is prepared to meet the wants of physicians understandingly. The house makes its bow to the readers of the RECORDER in an advertisement, and is prepared to furnish any desired information about drugs and their prices.

WM. H. COOK, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

131 Ninth Street, Cincinnati.

Having associated my son with me in the practice of medicine, I will be the better able to counsel with my friends out of the city, and to make visits in consultation abroad when all circumstances are suitable.

WM. WESLEY COOK, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

131 Ninth Street, Cincinnati.

PURE RESINS, RESINOIDS AND ALKALOIDS.

THORP & LLOYD BROTHERS,

Manufacturing Pharmacists & Chemists,

N. W. Cor. Court and Plum Sts., CINCINNATI, O.

Permit us to call your attention to our ALKALOIDS, RESINS, RESINOIDS, etc. We would like your entire trade, and we believe that you will find it to your interest to use our preparations, exclusively. The high reputation our Medicines enjoy has been obtained from their excellence and quality, and not from extensive advertising. It is well known that the class of preparations we call your attention to here, has been uncertain in quality as found in market, and hence we invite you to protect yourself and your patient, by using those of our make. We suggest that you request your druggist to order from us in case he is not convenient to an Agent.

Should you prefer to deal directly with our house, we will take great pleasure in filling your orders on our usual business terms for such amounts as you may desire. We will be obliged for the names of those of your physician acquaintances who will appreciate a line of medicines such as we make. The information given in our notes of the accompanying list is valuable, and the list should be preserved for future reference. Respectfully,

THORP & LLOYD BROTHERS.

Euonymin, per oz. (vial included), $1.05.

Practitioners have employed Euonymin as made by us, and considered it valuable for many years. It has recently come into general use, owing to the reports of Prof. Richardson, of England.

Alkaloid (White) Hydrastine, per oz. (vial included), $6.65.

The "White Alkaloid of Hydrastis" as made by us is in the form of white crystals, and is pure. To prevent confusion please note that when this Alkaloid is desired it should be ordered under the full name "Hydrastine White Alkaloid." Alkaloid Hydrastine simply is understood to refer to the Yellow Alkaloid, which is used extensively for injections.

Hydrastine or Berberine, per oz. (vial included), $4.00.

The Yellow Alkaloid of Hydrastis Canadensis is generally accepted to be the same as Berberine, although it certainly differs in some respects from the published descriptions of this Alkaloid. It is the bitter principle of Hydrastis Canadensis, and gives rise to the line of salts which we designate as "Citrate of Hydrastine," "Sulphate of Hydrastine," etc., etc. This is the only "Alkaloid Hydrastine" used simply under that name.

Hydrastine Principles Combined, per oz. (vial included), $1.35.

This is a mixture of the Yellow and the White Alkaloids, together with the Acrid Resin and other peculiar proximate principles of Hydrastis Canadensis. This preparation is intended to be used when "Hydrastine" is prescribed, and it is always sent by us to our patrons when simply "Hydrastine" is ordered. As a remedy for internal administration where it is not necessary to have a solution, it is desirable. This is the only preparation of Hydrastis in the form of powder that represents all the medicinal constituents of the root.

Leptandrin, per oz. (vial included), 50c.

This is a mixture of the Resin and other principles of Leptandra Root. The Resin alone is inert, or nearly so. Those who have used our Leptandrin find it all that can be desired.

Podophyllin (Genuine) per oz. (vial included), 45c.

The genuine dark colored *Resin of Podophyllum* of the Pharmacopœia of the United States is the same as made by us twenty-five years ago. It was discovered by Prof. John King, M D., and was the first of the line afterward known as Resinoids. The reputation of "Podophyllin" was derived from the use of this article. Podophyllin of a yellow color is an adulterated preparation, and is colored by means of alum or other chemicals. Yellow Podophyllin is uncertain in its action, and is very griping. We do not furnish the objectionable drug unless it is directly specified. We call the attention of the trade to the foregoing facts, and ask that purchasers designate our true Podophyllin.

Sanguinarine Principles Combined, per oz. (vial included), 65c.

The Root of Sanguinaria Canadensis contains a White Alkaloid. This unites with acids to form salts, all of which are of a beautiful red color. The preparation used under the name "Sanguinarine Principles Combined" is an impure form of the Alkaloid. This Alkaloid and its salts are very irritating to mucous membranes, and the inhalation of the dust should be avoided as much as possible.

The foregoing embrace a few of the principle concentrations. We issue a price list of more than eighty of these preparations, and will mail it free to all who apply for it. Address,

THORP & LLOYD BROTHERS,
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VI.

PHYSIO-MEDICAL INSTITUTE,

CINCINNATI, O.

[Chartered 1859.]

THIS College holds one lecture session each year, beginning the second Thursday in October and continuing twenty weeks. Its instruction is given by a full corps of Professors, aided by suitable apparatus and other means of illustration. Four lectures a day are given in the College halls, and the students attend the clinical and surgical lectures in the Cincinnati Hospital two hours every day. Under the present laws of Ohio anatomical studies are legalized and provided for in the most liberal manner; and in no city in the land can anatomy and surgery be pursued with such thoroughness and so little cost as in Cincinnati.

In addition to the Hospital lectures and operations, clinical instruction is given in the College hall, where rare and instructive cases are brought before the classes.

The circulars for the fall and winter session of 1883–84 will soon be ready. Meanwhile information can be had by addressing the Dean or any other member of the Faculty.

WM. H. COOK, M.D., DEAN,

131 Ninth Street, CINCINNATI, O.

WM. AUTENRIETH,

Manufacturer of

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AND

Dental Instruments!

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Fig. 2

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Elastic Stockings Adjusted for All Limbs on Receiving Measurements.

Pocket Cases, Amputating Cases, Obstetrical Instruments, Eye Cases, Dental Forceps And Instruments, Aspirators, Stethoscopes, And Everything Needed For the Surgeon.

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SACCHARATED PEPSIN,

which has proven its superiority over other Pepsins by its stability and uniformity, and by its agreeable taste. In digestive power it corresponds to the standard of the United States Pharmacopœia, which is as follows: One part dissolved in 500 parts of water, acidulated with 7.5 parts of hydrochloric acid, should digest at least 50 parts of hard-boiled Egg Albumen in 5 to 6 hours at 100° to 104° F.

CONCENTRATED DRY PEPSIN.

which possesses eight times the digestive power of the Saccharated; particularly recommended to manufacturers.

LIQUID PEPSIN,

a very active and palatable medicine, containing 4% of Saccharated Pepsin dissolved in acidulated water and glycerine.

SPENCER & CROCKER,

117, 119 and 121 West Fifth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
(SECOND FLOOR.)

Wholesale Dealers IN Surgical Instruments

To Medical Colleges and Hospitals, or to any one connected with them, they offer

WHOLESALE RATES.

***City orders may be sent through Telephone, and will receive prompt attention.

OLDEST HOUSE IN THE WEST.
ESTABLISHED 1837.

MAX WOCHER & SON,

Manufacturers and Importers of

Surgical Instruments

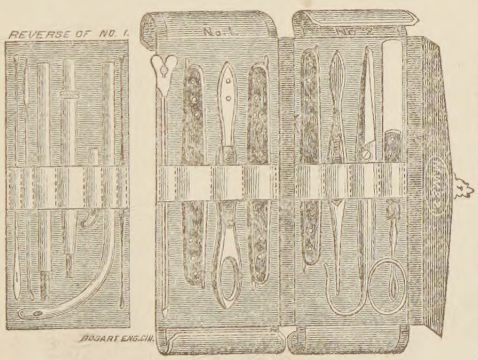
AND

ORTHOPÆDICAL APPLIANCES.

105 West Sixth Street,
(Ohio Medical College Building.) - - CINCINNATI, O.

OUR STOCK

Comprises a full assortment of Surgical Instruments in all its various branches and to which we add constantly new inventions, approved of by the Profession here and abroad.



Apparatuses *for all kinds of human deformities we make with all the latest improvements, as recommended by the best authorities.*

An experience of over 40 years as a practical Instrument maker, together with the reputation enjoyed by us for so many years, will serve as a guarantee that all orders will be promptly and satisfactorily executed.

H. M. MERRELL. FRANK R.

HEADQUARTERS FOR
PHYSICIANS' SUPPLIES

CINCINNATI, March, 1883.

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Supply the Physicians with Everything

Necessary in the practice of medicine, surgery and obstetrics, and at such prices as give us a fair living profit. We deal directly with the physician, and have no agents on whose shelves our preparations may lie for months before they reach the consumers.

In the manufacture of our preparations we employ only skilled labor and the best materials, insuring uniform and thoroughly reliable results. Our trade for the past year has convinced us that it *pays* to put the choicest stock and the most expert labor in our manufactures.

We supply nothing but First-Class Goods,

And refuse in all cases to adulterate or deteriorate in order to undersell a competitor, or to meet the prices of an unscrupulous manufacturer. Every bottle bearing our label is guaranteed to be of THE BEST POSSIBLE QUALITY. We carry at all times complete lines of

FLUID EXTRACTS, SOLID EXTRACTS,
RESINOIDS, ALKALOIDS,
SPECIFIC MEDICINES, MEDICINAL WINES,
SYRUPS, ELIXIRS,

UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES of best makes,
ALL NEW REMEDIES supplied true to name,
CHEMICAL WARE of our own importation,
SADDLE BAGS, CASES, OFFICE OUTFITS,
AND EVERYTHING USED BY PHYSICIANS.

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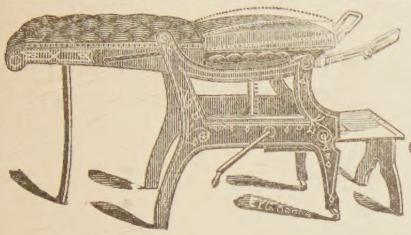

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